

**WEATHER FORECAST.**  
Rain and colder to-day; to-morrow generally fair and colder.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 54; lowest, 39.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 22.

# THE NEW YORK HERALD

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**THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.**  
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

## BURNS, WITH LIST, SETS NET FOR WALL ST. BOMB PLOTTERS; LINDENFELD HAZY ON WHEREABOUTS WHEN WAGON BLEW UP; HUGHES MEDIA TES IN BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVAL DISPUTE

### NAVAL DISPUTE NOW IN HANDS OF BRIAND AND LLOYD GEORGE

Meeting of Premiers Expected to Have Important Effect.

### SARRAUT FILES PROTEST

Tension at Arms Parley Aggravated; Americans Adopt Neutral Attitude.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.

The temporary embarrassment caused by the insistence of France for authority to build a navy prospectively larger than those of the more important sea Powers has not discouraged the delegates to the international conference.

The French request merely has clogged the machinery of the conference for the time, pending definite advice from Paris. The delay is more irritating than important, because it may prolong the work of providing a new charter for world affairs.

Until the decision of France regarding sea armaments is reached the delegates have no choice other than to remain patient and hope for the best. If the French situation is cleared up it still may be possible to wind up the conference by Christmas; if it is not, one guess is as good as another as to the duration.

M. Sarraut, the head of the French delegation, does not admit there is anything unusual in the French request. In a statement to-night he disclaimed any desire to delay the work of the conference.

Statement by Sarraut.

"We came here," he said, "with frank and loyal intentions. We continue this attitude and are now examining the general situation. The other Powers discussed their naval situation and we are doing the same. To-day I spoke for an hour or more and exposed certain ideas concerning France's maritime needs.

"Those of course will naturally meet certain contradictions or opposition, and the discussion will follow to see whether we can reach an agreement. The tendency seems to be to make a tragedy of this situation, but I see no reason for it. The other Powers took five weeks coming to an agreement and I do not see any reason why we should not take five days. I am astonished at the commotion which the present situation has caused. I see no reason why I should be disturbed by it."

Clear to Subcommittee.

The French delegate declined to furnish for publication a statement of the exact concession required by his Government in the way of naval privileges. He said the French position has been clear to the naval subcommittee and is under consideration.

Foreign delegates and American officials will still hope for speedy results pin their faith on the outcome of the conference at London between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Aristide Briand to-morrow or Monday. This event is conceded to be of the utmost general importance as to both European and Washington conditions. It may eventuate in a concurrence of views regarding inter-allied policies affecting Germany and also the relation of the French delegation to the international conference here.

American, British, Japanese, Belgian, Dutch, Portuguese and Chinese delegates are more optimistic in this respect than are those who represent the French Government. The latter continue to preserve complete silence regarding either the motive that inspired the projection of their extraordinary naval demand into the conference machinery or the circumstances that attended it.

The only admission made by them, in fact, was that no definite statement of the exact terms of their proposal or probable action regarding it could be made pending advice from their home Government.

Consequently all the delegates to the conference are inclined to look toward London, rather than the French Embassy here for an answer to the puzzle which has halted conference deliberations for the time and provoked the greatest amount of discussion and speculation. The American delegates, who are credited with

### FIVE MAJOR TUBE PROJECTS TO IMPROVE TRANSPORTATION

HERE are the five big projects, involving an expenditure of \$200,000,000, which will be announced this week by the Transit Commission:

- Extension of the present Forty-second street subway shuttle from Lexington avenue to Eighth avenue and eventually from river to river.
- Moving platforms under the sidewalks of Forty-second street, each, side of the shuttle tracks, from Grand Central Terminal to Seventh avenue.
- Subway to Staten Island strictly for passenger service.
- Completion of the Ashland place, Brooklyn, extension, of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway system, whereby the Fulton street "L" trains will connect with the Fourth avenue line.
- Construction of a cross-town subway in Brooklyn to link Long Island City with Brighton Beach and Coney Island, the new subway to connect with the Brighton line at the Prospect Park station.

### FRANCE ASKS NO BIG NAVY, SAYS SARRAUT

Hints Nation Is Prepared to Rely on Submarines for Defense.

### EXPLAINS HIS POSITION

Figures by Experts Indicate Desire for 280,000 Tons in Capital Ships.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.

Although the head of the French delegation, M. Albert Sarraut, to-night stated the general viewpoint of France in connection with the dispute over the allotment of tonnage to be given to France and Italy under the Hughes naval limitation plan, he declined to mention figures.

He said, nevertheless, that any figures so far given obviously were subject to alteration after discussion. France, he says, is open to correction on the naval issue and the discussion now in progress will be the means of arriving at an agreement satisfactory to everybody.

Minimum of 280,000 Tons.

From various sources, however, it is possible to make an estimate of France's real naval claims. M. Briand, when he was here, said France wanted eight capital ships. She had no immediate intention of building them, but wanted to have the right of adding one to her present armament in order to complete the squadron.

She will want the right gradually to replace her old vessels by new ones of a modern type in keeping with those which other nations also will build for the purpose of replacement. In order eventually to have eight ships of 35,000 tons each France therefore will want to be allowed in principle a capital tonnage of at least 280,000.

On the other hand France considers that if she reduces her capital ship tonnage as low as 280,000 the difference between her position and that of Japan should be made up by an additional 30,000 tons in her own capital ships, 30,000 additional tons in submarine craft to make her ratio at least equal to that of Japan.

Would Depend on Submarines.

As M. Sarraut said to-night, however, France has neither the wish nor the intention of building her allotment of battleships. She has no money at present to spend on these giants and intends almost entirely to rearm her defense by means of submarines. In this her naval experts advise her that 75,000 tons will be necessary, and despite all statements to the contrary France has the money or the desire to do anything but concentrate on submarines and light cruisers in the coming years.

Freedom to late war France built torpedo boats because these were the cheapest form of defense. Now she intends to construct submarines. As M. Sarraut said this evening: "In point of fact, France has never scrapped her expensive navy before the Washington conference was thought of."

Speaking this evening to THE NEW YORK HERALD, M. Sarraut said: "To-day at the conference I exposed the French point of view at some length. Objections will doubtless be raised to the French thesis which I put forward, but that is to be expected. We must inevitably expect opposition and the whole point of the discussion now going on is to find a basis on which we can come to an agreement. We want to say nothing of what happened at the committee meeting, but I am aware that certain reports in the press have aroused a good deal of emotion. There is really no reason for this because the whole question is only at its beginning. It is still in the discussion stage."

"We came here with the most frank and loyal intentions. We want to collaborate in the work of peace at Washington in which America has taken the initiative and which is primarily concerned with naval reduction."

"Well, we are now discussing this question with the object of finding out what can be done. First came the turn of the three great naval Powers; now it is ours. The first three Powers took

Continued on Page Nineteen.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

Continued on Page Twenty.

### FRENCH WILL REFUSE TO CUT REPARATIONS

Ready to Abandon Schedule of German Payments for an Equivalent.

### MAY REDUCE RHINE ARMY

Would Expect in Return British Guaranty to Provide for French Security.

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Associated Press).—The French Foreign Office has issued the following announcement of the principles governing the conversations between the British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and the French Premier, M. Briand:

First—France is willing to abandon the London schedule of payments provided Germany pays an equivalent amount on a different form of schedule. France prefers to abandon the London schedule rather than remodel it.

Second—The French Government will consider a reduction of the allied forces in the occupation of the Rhineland and apply the money saved thereby to reparations, provided Great Britain offers an absolute guaranty in the event of future German aggression.

Third—France will assist in the improvement of the general economic situation, in common agreement, recognizing that Great Britain is as gravely concerned over trade prospects as France is on reparations, and will discuss lower tariffs and other similar problems.

Fourth—France is ready to undertake any practical measures jointly with Great Britain towards the economic and industrial restoration of Germany. She recognizes as necessary British trade and French reparations.

Fifth—While unwilling to accept a reduction in the reparations claims France is prepared to grant Germany every possible facility to make deliveries.

Premier Briand intends to leave Paris for England to-morrow noon in response to the recent invitation from Prime Minister Lloyd George of Great Britain to discuss German reparations and other matters.

Germany's Request Refused.

The Reparations Commission has refused to consider Germany's request for an extension of time on her January and February reparation payments until the German Government tells just what she can pay on these installments and gives other information demanded. This developed when the text of the commission's note to the Berlin Government was made public here to-day.

The reply expresses surprise that Germany failed to inform the commission exactly what she would be able to deliver, what delays she desired and what guaranties she would offer meanwhile. Until these details are furnished it will be impossible to consider or even examine the request of the German Government, the note declared.

The commission expresses regret that Germany had not replied to its previous queries regarding what action she purposed taking in connection with the commission's suggestion for balancing the budget, preventing the exportation of German capital and measures to obtain foreign exchange from German holders. The German Government was taken to task in the note for this situation.

The Note to Berlin.

"The Reparations Commission has received a letter from the German Government in which it announced that the German Government was unable to pay in their entirety the installments due, under the schedule of payments, on January 15 and February 15, next, and requesting the Reparations Commission to extend the time limit for the payment of these installments.

"The commission can but express its surprise that the German Government's letter contains no definite statement as to the currencies which the German Government will be able to pay on each of the above dates; as to the length of the extension requested for the payment of the balance or as to the security to be offered meanwhile.

"Unless and until the commission receives definite information on these points, it will be impossible to give

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

### TRANSIT BOARD HAS \$200,000,000 PLAN FOR MORE SUBWAYS

Staten Island Tube and Link From L. I. Sound to Ocean Are on Program.

### 42D STREET TO BENEFIT

Hyman and Craig Invited to Discuss Financing Projects in Meeting To-morrow.

The Transit Commission expects about the middle of the current week to make public its matured plans for new subway building, which will involve an aggregate cost for construction work alone of about \$200,000,000, exclusive of equipment.

These plans will be restricted to routes which the commission regards as of the most vital importance and upon which it believes work should be begun immediately, unless the city's rapid transit facilities are to be permitted to drift hopelessly behind its ever growing requirements. Six or seven major operations will be dealt with, each of which is esteemed of paramount importance to some section of the city.

Among those which, it is believed, have received precedence in the judgment of the commission are these:

Extension immediately of the Forty-second street subway, through which the city operates all the way from Lexington to Eighth avenue, and eventually from river to river, affording stairway connections with the East Side and West Side elevated roads. The immediate cutting through of the Forty-second street tunnel from its present eastern and western terminals all the way to Lexington avenue on the east and to Eighth avenue on the west will eliminate the long walks and loss of time now incident to the use of the shuttle by passengers using the Queens extension and the East and West Side subways. At Eighth avenue the tunnel will connect with the projected subway to be operated under that thoroughfare some time in the future.

Moving Platform in 42d Street.

In connection with this operation, it is believed, the commission's plans will include moving platforms on either side of the tunnel under Forty-second street, directly beneath the surface sidewalks. Daniel Turner, consulting engineer to the commission, is an enthusiastic advocate of this device. The idea is to have the moving platforms extend from the Grand Central Terminal to Seventh avenue, thus relieving congestion by carrying a great part of the local cross-town traffic at that point.

Each platform is to be built in three units, moving respectively at the rate of three, six and nine miles an hour, the one series traveling eastward and the other westward. Passengers may choose their speed simply by stepping from one moving surface to another moving more rapidly in the same direction.

Scarcely second in importance to the commission regards the construction of the new subway to Staten Island. It is intended exclusively for passenger train operation, and is not to be confused with the projected tube for the carrying of freight between Manhattan and the new Staten Island ocean pier.

In Brooklyn Borough it is thought probable that there will be a new extension to two major projects. The first of these is the Ashland place extension, an operation for sinking the present tracks of the Fulton street elevated line down into the Fourth avenue subway at Ashland place and Fulton street, thus greatly relieving congestion in the heart of the borough.

Tube From "Sound to Ocean."

The second is the building of the Brooklyn cross-town subway to link Long Island City with the Brighton Beach line at Prospect Park, thus completing the route "from Sound to ocean." This will give a direct rail and rapid transit service between Brooklyn and Queens. At present passengers bound for Brooklyn from Corona, Astoria and other points in Queens have to go through Manhattan by way of the Queens extension and thence to Brooklyn. The construction of this link, connecting the Flatbush section with Long Island City, will complete the rim of the great circle, as well as the city's zone of fast transit facilities.

The financing of these great projects presents problems concerning which the Transit Commission was the desirous of consulting with Mayor Hyman and Comptroller Craig. It was partly with this in view that Chairman McAneny on Friday afternoon addressed to both city officials a letter which read:

"Dealing to cooperate fully with the city authorities in working out the rehabilitation of the traction situation, which it has had under consideration for some weeks past, the Transit Commission would be very glad to have the benefit of your views upon the plan it has prepared in outline, a copy of which has been previously communicated to you, as well as your possible suggestions with relation to any alternative measures that, in your judgment, might speedily relieve the present deplorable condition."

"Particularly the commission would be glad to have the facts and your point of view with relation to the city's financial ability not only to meet the needs of the present situation, but to provide conditions."

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

### LONG SECRET DEBATE ON TREATY IN DAIL AROUSES ANXIETY

Ratification by Small Margin May Not Be Made Before Wednesday.

### PUBLIC GROWS RESTIVE

London Sees General Election Soon if Modifications of Agreement Are Sought.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17 (Associated Press).—The Dail Eireann remained in secret session until late to-night in an endeavor to thrust out personal political difficulties among its members, with the prospect that they might come out into public session on Monday reconciled at least to the extent of presenting a solid front to the world in their attitude toward the Anglo-Irish treaty.

There seemed to be no question to-night but what the treaty would be ratified, but in view of the fact that so many members of the Irish legislative body want to proclaim their respective positions it was considered hardly likely that a final vote could be taken before next Wednesday.

If reports reaching Dublin to-night from other parts of Ireland may be accepted as correct the general public apparently is becoming irritated at the delay in settling the big question that is on everybody's mind. These reports indicate that the general Irish public would like to see the Dail quickly ratify the treaty and let the leaders of the opposing factions settle their own political fights afterward.

De Valera Warmly Received.

The crowd assembled outside the building where the Dail session was held this morning permitted Eamon J. Duggan, one of the signers of the peace agreement, to pass in unobstructed Michael Collins, arriving in an automobile, got a slight cheer. Eamon de Valera, who drove up accompanied by Eirkeine Childers, reported as leading the fight against ratification of the treaty, was warmly received.

To-day's prolonged private sitting was a surprise, as it was supposed the Dail's sole business would be in preparation of the agenda for Monday's public session.

London, Dec. 17 (Associated Press).—There was no diminution of confidence in London to-day that the Anglo-Irish treaty will be accepted by the Dail Eireann or by the Irish people if a referendum should become necessary. But the unexplained prolongation of the secret debates in Dublin has begun to cause some anxiety here, which is somewhat augmented by the remembrance of many similar prolonged debates on the Irish side during the course of the negotiations that preceded the signing of that document.

The English public mind to-day appeared to revert to the warning of Herbert Asquith, formerly Prime Minister, about a "malignant genius" hovering over Irish affairs, and this uneasiness was increased by reports of important modifications of the treaty to be suggested from Dublin, entailing possibly entirely new negotiations.

Should this unexpected course be adopted nobody here seems to know how the Government would meet it. During the course of the debate on the treaty in the House of Commons the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, took the stand that an attempt by Parliament to modify the treaty would destroy it and necessitate a new conference. Presumably modifications by the Dail would have the same effect.

Gossip in the Lobbies.

There was much political gossip in the lobbies of Parliament yesterday after the votes were taken concerning the Government's reason for not proroguing Parliament, many members apparently not being convinced by the Government's explanation that it was necessary to wait for the Dail's decision. The Dail's decision, they said, might effect nothing, and if a plebiscite in Ireland was decided upon Parliament might be held in session until after New Year's.

Lord Birkenhead has charge of the Government side in Irish affairs, and if a plebiscite in Ireland was decided upon Parliament might be held in session until after New Year's.

The Prime Minister will be engaged with M. Briand and the matter of German reparations. It will be recalled that in yesterday's speech Lord Birkenhead openly referred to the possibility of an appeal being made to the country on the Irish settlement.

It is beginning to be believed that the Dail Eireann will ratify the treaty, if at all, only by a narrow majority. Gossip puts the number of those known to be pledged to ratification at sixty-four. Should the decision, as feared in some quarters, be for important modifications of the treaty, there is a growing belief that Mr. Lloyd George will resort to a general election early in the year.

Irishmen themselves, according to Dublin reports, are irritated at the delay and want the matter settled, if only because of the uncertainty, which is detrimental to Christmas trade. The serious disorders and shootings at Belfast are also regarded as another reason for a quick settlement.

The Prime Minister and Lord Birkenhead have both gone to the country for the weekend. They will return to London Monday. There has been no meet-

Continued on Page Fifteen.

### SUSPECT IN WARSAW DODGES QUESTIONING

American Operatives Worked Through Communists, Got Lindenfeld's History, Received Polish Help and Unearthed Many Anarchists.

WARSAW, Dec. 17 (Associated Press).—Further statements relative to the Wall street bomb explosion have been made by Wolfe Lindenfeld, arrested by the Polish police yesterday on suspicion of having been implicated in the explosion, and who subsequently made a full confession, giving the names of the ringleaders and other information. These statements are being translated into English.

According to Silvester Cosgrove of the American Department of Justice, at whose request the arrest was made, Lindenfeld has persistently avoided questions concerning his whereabouts on the day of the explosion. He admits, however, he was in Manhattan, and to the direct question, "where were you at the time of the explosion?" he made the reply, "up town."

The suspect, the American agent asserts, has not told all regarding his New York connections, nor exactly how he came into possession of the full details prior to the explosion. His movements since he left New York have been fully traced, excepting for one month, on which he is silent.

One admission made by Lindenfeld is that in August he went to Moscow, spending six weeks there.

Plots and counter plots, reading like a chapter of fiction, were involved in the search for clues in many parts of Europe by American Secret Service agents, which resulted in the arrest of Lindenfeld.

According to Cosgrove and Paul Altendorf, who trailed Lindenfeld, the suspect has named five principals in the plot, now in Europe, who received \$30,000 from the Moscow Third Internationale through New York Communists.

Lindenfeld has declared his willingness to return to New York as soon as possible and turn State's evidence. The Polish authorities say he was exposed in 1906 as a Russian secret agent and fled to America at that time, returning to Europe last spring.

Altendorf came to Europe in February last, while Lindenfeld came over in March. During the summer Altendorf, living in various Communist centers, obtained a clew which led him to seek Lindenfeld's acquaintance. As a result Cosgrove arrived in Warsaw two months ago, posing as having connections with Communist groups in America, and was introduced to Lindenfeld by Altendorf. After establishing his acquaintance, Cosgrove suggested to Lindenfeld a scheme whereby by giving information in regard to the Wall street explosion, he could receive a large share of the rewards offered for the arrest of the plotters, without risk to himself.

Throughout these operations by the American Secret Service man Polish operatives shadowed Lindenfeld, and the Poles assert that while Lindenfeld was pretending to play into Cosgrove's hands he was at the same time "double crossing" the Americans.

Clews developed while trailing Lindenfeld led the Polish agents to arrest a number of Communists who are alleged to be spies working against the interests of Poland. Several women are involved in this alleged espionage plot.

### TWO SCHOOLBOYS SHOT BY MARINE GUARD Refused to Get Off Mail Train.

DENMARK, S. C., Dec. 17.—Two sixteen-year-old schoolboys shot to-day by a marine guard on Seaboard train No. 4 between Columbia and Savannah while attempting to ride the trucks home from school at Fairfax.

The boys, J. R. Swygert of Peake and Hermann Dusenberry of Conway, were ordered to get off the train by the mail guard, and when they refused, it is said, he fired.

They were injured only slightly, according to information received here, one being wounded in the neck and the other in the foot. The name of the guard has not been learned, and so far as could be ascertained to-night no report had yet reached the marine or postal authorities on the incident.

### THREE FREE IN W. VA. COURT HOUSE KILLING But Must Face Trial for Murder of Sid Hatfield at Welch.

WELCH, W. Va., Dec. 17.—C. E. Lively, "Buster" Pence and William Satter charged with the killing of Ed Chambers of Matewan on the Court House steps at Welch last August, were freed by the jury after fifty-one minutes of deliberation to-night.

Fifty-two residents of Holley were indicted charging them with the killing of Sid Hatfield and gave bond, with the same bondsmen as had been security on the first charge.

### TIDAL WAVE SWEEPS NEGROS; 250 DROWN Two Towns Wiped Out and \$2,000,000 Damage Caused.

MANILA, P. I., Dec. 14 (Associated Press).—More than 250 natives were drowned by the tidal wave that overwhelmed the towns of Ithay and Macaco, Island of Negros, November 26, according to details received at consular headquarters here.

Thousands of head of livestock were drowned and the rice crop of a large region was virtually destroyed.

### TO SEIZE 20 OR MORE

Head of U. S. Force Says Lindenfeld Knew All About Blowup.

### SOME WOMEN ACCUSED

Informers, in Employ of U. S., Was Sent to Warsaw, Then Arrested.

### ACTIONS GOT SUSPICIOUS

Guards Put at Stock Exchange on Rumors of Attempt at Bombing To-morrow.

That Wolfe Lindenfeld, under arrest in Warsaw, knows all about the Wall street bomb explosion of September 16, 1920, and that the whole mystery is about to be solved, was asserted by William J. Burns, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, upon his arrival in New York last night.

In fact, said Mr. Burns, Lindenfeld knew in advance about the explosion and gave warning of it, although he did not know where it was to occur and was not himself implicated. Lindenfeld formerly worked for the Burns Detective Agency. The trip to Europe which ended with his arrest he took as a secret agent of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Burns admitted that he had not, since the arrest of Lindenfeld, who was known as William Linden in New York, received any report from his agents who caused it—Silvester Cosgrove and Dr. Paul B. Altendorf. He got word on the train between Washington and New York that a long cabled report had been received in Washington, and upon being decoded would be sent to him. He expects to receive it this morning.

He said there was no question but that Communists of the Third Internationale were responsible for the explosion, which killed thirty-eight persons and partly wrecked the building of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the United States Assay office.

The news of Lindenfeld's confession was received with incredulity by the New York police and by persons who knew the man well in New York. The police said it seemed to be absurd on its face. Friends and acquaintances of Lindenfeld described him as a "kibitzer," which means a joker, a hoaxer; as a braggart and as a "pathological liar," possessing an imagination without bounds.

A rumor spread through the financial district yesterday that there was to be an onslaught of bombs to-morrow. One rumor was that the Stock Exchange